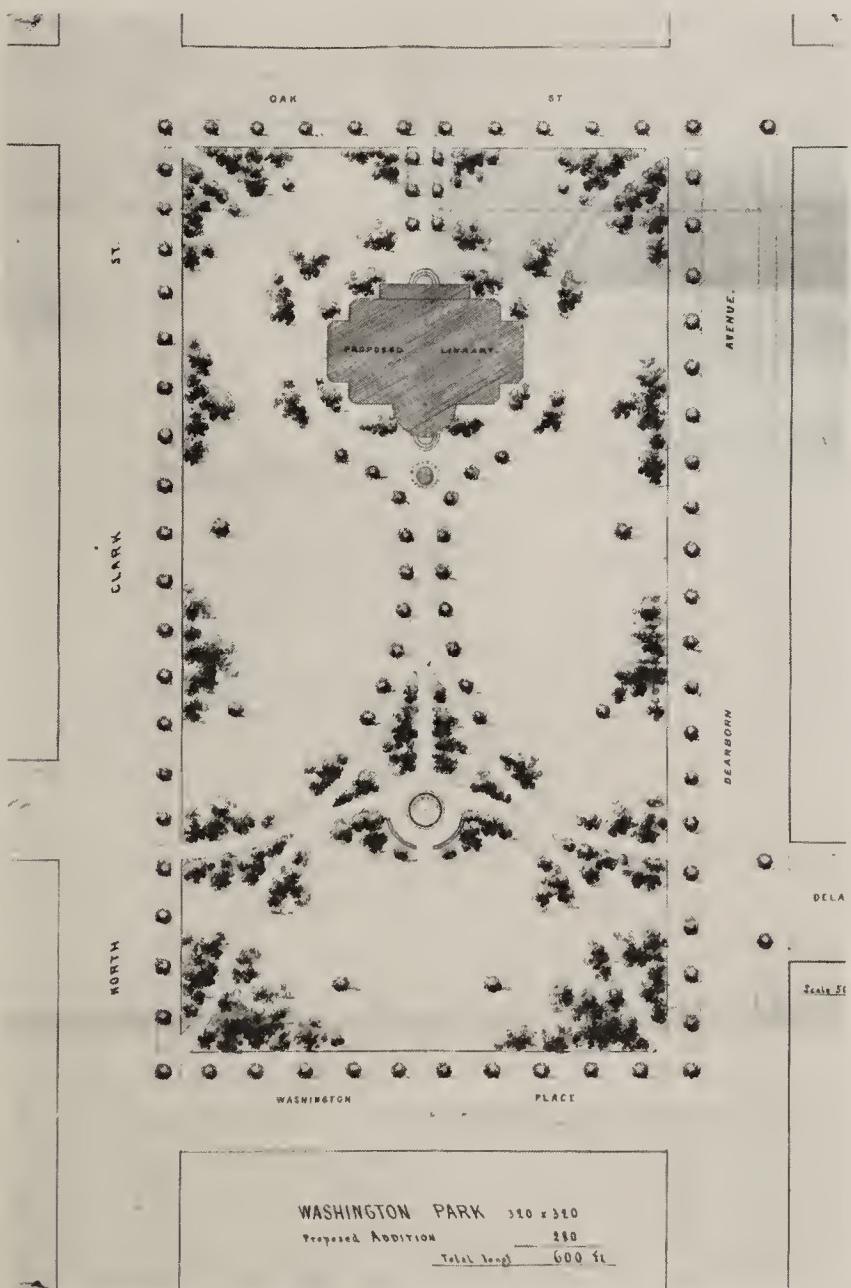


Mapline

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Fifteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography



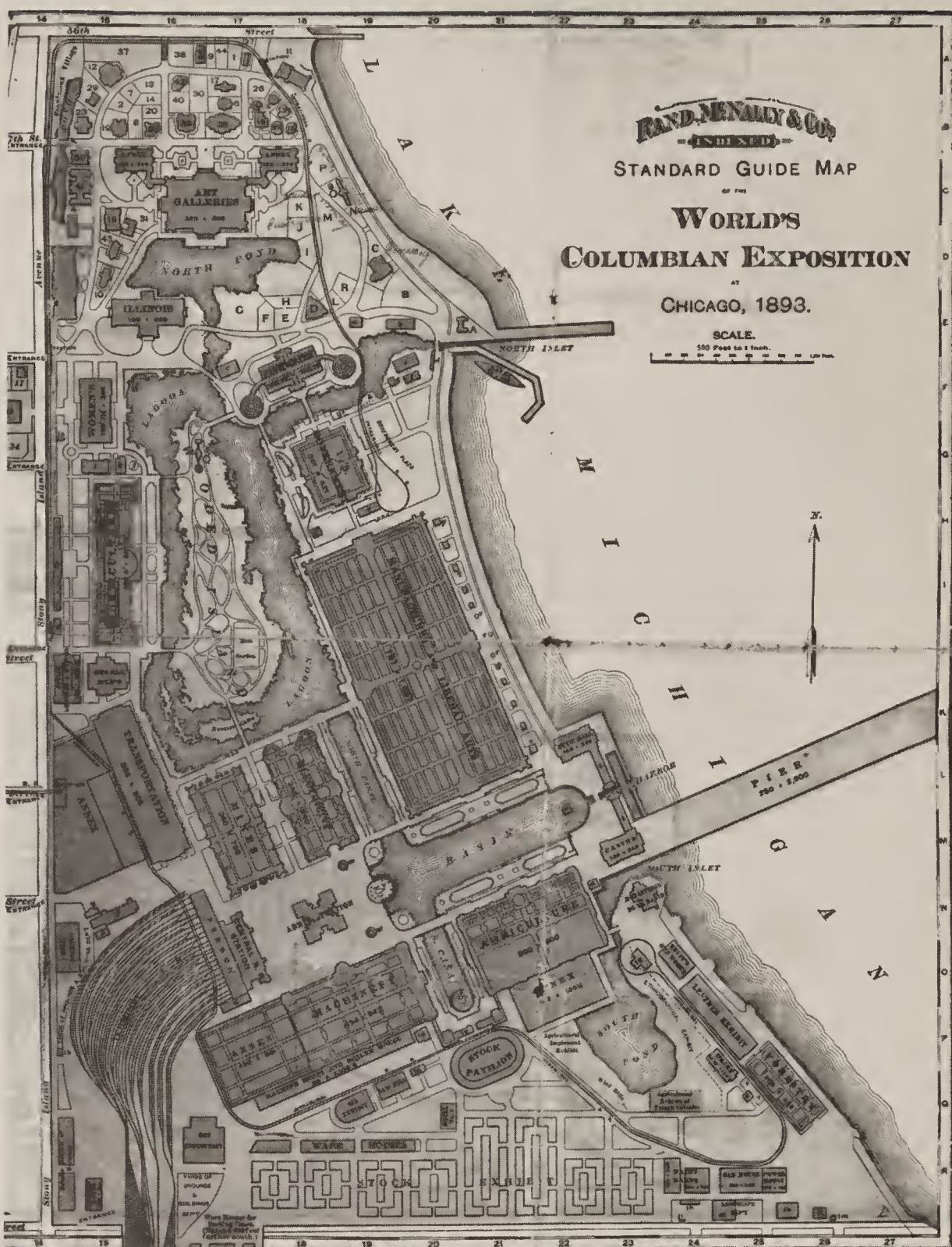
"Proposal for redesign of Washington Park and the Newberry Library" (1886). The library was eventually built on a different plan. General Collection, the Newberry Library.

This special double issue of *Mapline* for Spring and Summer 1993 commemorates the Fifteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography, which we are delighted and honored to host this year at the Newberry Library. The conference will be held over five days, Monday-Friday 21-25 June 1993. Over 70 papers and poster presentations concerned with the history of commercial cartography, cartography and religion, cartography and statecraft, cartography and aesthetics, and the European and Indigenous mapping of the Americas will be presented by scholars from seventeen countries.

Accompanying exhibitions of cartographic treasures of the Newberry Library and of Native American mapping have been mounted by the Newberry Library's cartographic staff; the Adler Planetarium of Chicago is organizing an exhibit of its celestial cartography and navigational instruments; and the University Library, the University of Illinois-Chicago will exhibit some of its maps and documents relating to Daniel Burnham's turn-of-the century plan for Chicago. The conference program includes optional tours of Chicago historic sites and architecture and to the American Geographical Society Collection at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The International Cartographic Association is organizing a panel on the teaching of the history of cartography to convene during the conference, and conference attenders are encouraged to remain in

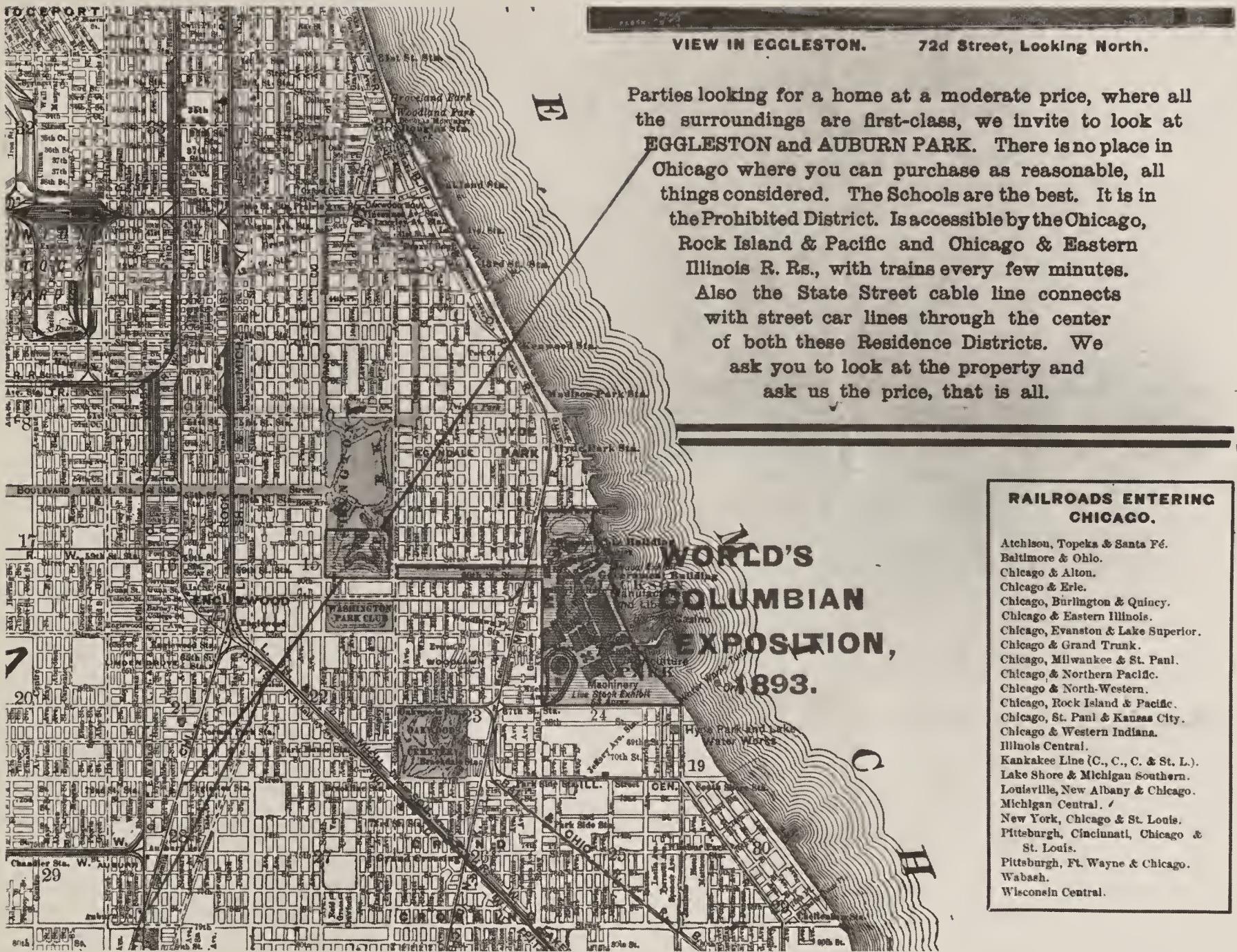
Detail from "Rand McNally & Co.'s Indexed Standard Guide Map of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893." General Collection, the Newberry Library.



Chicago an extra day in order to attend the Eleventh Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography (see below). A meeting of the International Society of Curators of Early Maps will precede the conference on Sunday 20 June 1993.

The Fifteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography is dedicated to the memory of John Brian Harley, who contributed so much to our field, and who cherished the idea of convening the conference in the American Middle West. The conference was planned by the Smith Center staff with the assistance of many individuals and institutions whom we wish to acknowledge: David

Woodward and Michael Conzen served on the academic program committee, while Kenneth Nebenzahl, Art and Jan Holzheimer, Marsha Selmer, Gerald Danzer, Chris Baruth, and Mark Warhus helped plan and organize related exhibitions, social events, and tours. Andrew McNally III is sponsor of our closing luncheon. Arthur Holzheimer, Roger Baskes, Gerald Fitzgerald, and the membership of the Chicago Map Society supported publication of the catalogue for our exhibition of Newberry cartographic treasures. Penny Kaiserlian and the University of Chicago Press are sponsors of a reception one evening during the con-



ference, while John T. Monckton of Speculum Orbis Press and Valerie Scott of Map Collectors Publications are sponsors of another evening reception. Roderick and Marjorie Webster, Curators of Instruments at the Adler Planetarium, arranged for yet another reception in honor of their exhibition of celestial cartography. Governor James Edgar of Illinois, who is a map collector in his own right, will be our gracious host on another evening. Various members of the Chicago Map Society will assist us in sundry tasks throughout the week of the conference, and George Ritzlin and Harry Stern are providing financial assistance to some conference attendees. The William M. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine has made available their lecture theaters for many of the conference sessions. And, finally, the History Department of Loyola University has loaned us their panel exhibition, *Agents of Change*.

Detail from "Moran's Map of Chicago and Suburbs, 1892" (Chicago, Rand McNally & Co.) General Collection, the Newberry Library.

Happily, the International Society for the History of Cartography has chosen an auspicious year to visit Chicago, as it celebrates the centennial of the World's Columbian Exhibition. That great fair was in one sense the city's coming-out party, marking both its recovery from the Great Fire of 1871 and its emergence as a major world urban center. Architects and urban planners celebrate, as well, its influence on their craft, and American historians of many stripes see its role in shaping the American character as the country prepared for its leading role in the twentieth century. Not prone to hyperbole, we hope our visitors will have time simply to take in some of the events of the linked to the centennial.

Cartographic Confusion and Nationalism: The Washington Meridian in the Early Nineteenth Century

Starting in the early nineteenth century, several U.S. cartographers constructed their maps with zero longitude passing through Washington, DC. The sparse literature on this topic unfortunately confuses different types of meridian. The literature also ignores William Lambert, an "inferior clerk" in the Pension Office of the War Department and amateur astronomer, who actually measured the longitudinal difference between the Royal Greenwich Observatory and the Capitol. Furthermore, Lambert's own nationalist reasons for establishing a prime meridian depended upon the meridional confusion. The result is an intriguing tale which needs clarification.

There are two principal conceptions of prime meridians: the "observed" and the "cartographic." An observed prime meridian passes through an ephemeris-publishing astronomical observatory and is the zero-mark for calculations of longitude. Observed prime meridians constituted the foundation of eighteenth-century navigation and of the initial determination of positions for mapping; they are very few in number. In contrast, the cartographic prime meridian is simply the meridian labelled as "zero longitude" on a map; such meridians are purely arbitrary and are often the subject of convention. Observed prime meridians -- especially Greenwich and Paris -- have often been used as cartographic prime meridians, yet the cartographic representation of a prime meridian does not necessarily indicate the existence of an observed meridian. For example, commercial cartographers in eighteenth-century England regularly constructed their large-scale "county maps" from survey data, and only then did they superimpose an approximate graticule of latitude and longitude as a rhetorical device of the maps' supposed worth; the zero longitude ran through St. Paul's Cathedral in London as often as through the Greenwich Observatory.

There is a further confusing factor. While most eighteenth-century surveyors used the compass, some surveys were of sufficient accuracy or prestige to require that they be made with respect to true north. Astronomers also needed to know the direc-

tion of the meridian so as to observe the "transit" of the sun or the fixed stars, a fundamental operation for eighteenth-century astronomy, especially for defining local time and for regulating clocks. In these cases, a local meridian would be defined and monumented (with blazed trees, obelisks, etc.) so the surveyor or astronomer could align his instruments properly.

These distinctions get blurred. Local meridians are promoted into prime meridians; cartographic prime meridians are promoted to have observed status. For example, Joseph Pratt noted that while a Philadelphia prime meridian was used on maps between 1749 and 1816, "the exact point within the city that was used to define its position is not known," but he thought that it might have been the meridian defined by the astronomer David Rittenhouse (no longer known). Rittenhouse's local meridian becomes a cartographic prime meridian, which is assumed to be also an observed prime meridian. The "exact point" of the cartographic prime meridian cannot be determined because it never actually existed.

The same basic confusion has affected the history of the Washington meridian. The first two definitions of such a meridian, as identified by Frank Culley (from whom Pratt got his information) were really local meridians. George Washington delegated the task of planning the new federal city to his Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson in turn, in February 1791, commissioned the astronomer and surveyor Andrew Ellicott to lay out the city according to Pierre l'Enfant's plans. As part of this process, Jefferson directed Ellicott to establish the broad topographic features of the site, to measure the latitude of the site, and to ascertain its "true meridian." That is, as befitted a survey of this importance, Ellicott was to lay out the city with respect to true north. As a result, Ellicott's manuscript map of the platted city of Washington (reproduced by Pamela Scott; published in 1792) featured a north arrow with the annotation, "Lat. Capitol 38°53'N. Long. 0°0'," together with the observation:



In order to execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation, which passes through the area intended for the Capitol; this line he crossed by another due East and West, which passes through the same area. These lines were accurately measured, and made the basis on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a transit instrument, and determined the acute angles by actual measurement, and left nothing to the uncertainty of the compass.

Jefferson perpetuated his interest in local meridians after becoming President. He commissioned his friend Isaac Briggs (who had worked on the survey of Washington under Ellicott) to define a second meridian through the back door of the President's House; presumably Jefferson sought to emulate an astronomical local meridian. The monumentation for the meridian has given rise to the modern names

Andrew Ellicott, "Plan of the City of Washington in the territory of Columbia, ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States of America..." (Philadelphia, 1792). Reproduced from the facsimile reprint by Historic Urban Plans (Ithaca, 1964).

of Meridian Hill and Meridian Park.

These two local meridians were of great influence for the work of William Lambert, the pension clerk and avid astronomer. Briggs' definition of a meridian seems to have prompted Lambert and three other amateur astronomers -- "Mr. Abraham Bradley, junr. assistant post-master general of the United States; Mr. Seth Pease, a clerk in the general post-office; and the reverend Mr. Wiley, principal of an academy at Georgetown, in the district of Columbia" -- to make observations for latitude and longitude near the President's House in October 1804. Lambert published the results in 1805, and dedicated them to Jefferson, hoping they would stimulate interest in the forthcoming solar eclipse

(16 June 1806), which would be visible in both the northeastern United States and Greenwich and which would be a perfect opportunity to determine longitudinal differences. "Such observations,"

Detail from H.S. Tanner, "United States of America" (Philadelphia, 1829), showing the Washington meridian. Everett D. Graff Collection, the Newberry Library.



Lambert noted, "would improve the state of our geography, and might be rendered essential to the interests of navigation and commerce." But nothing came of this.

Sometime in the next five years, Lambert discovered Ellicott's map of Washington, because in December 1809 he sent a memorial to Congress, citing that map's statement of zero longitude as indi-

cating that the Founding Fathers intended to have a prime meridian through the federal legislature. (In 1821, Lambert asserted without justification that Ellicott had acted upon the orders of George Washington, who "unquestionably intended" to have a prime meridian through the Capitol.) Now he requested congressional patronage of further observations to fix the longitude of the Capitol more exactly and to establish thereby a prime meridian for the United States. Both houses of Congress acquiesced to this confusion over meridians but, Lambert wrote in 1815, "from inattention, or some other cause," the House "omitted to send the resolution to the Senate, for their concurrence, in consequence of which the President declines to act in the business." President Monroe's signature was finally obtained in March 1821. Lambert had been plugging away on his own; now he quit his job, enlisted the aid of Mr. William Elliot, a local mathematics teacher, and built an observation platform against the southern side of the Capitol, 19 feet west of Ellicott's meridional line. The final results were sent to the president in November 1821: the apex of the Capitol's dome was $76^{\circ}55'30.54''$ west of Greenwich, or $79^{\circ}15'41.69''$ west of Paris. The cost to the federal government was \$2,000 for Lambert, plus \$500 for Elliot, \$100 for a laborer, and \$390.96 for contingent expenses.

Even if we dismiss Lambert's confused appeal to Ellicott's meridian as a rhetorical invention, his motivation is nonetheless quite clear. He sought to affirm the territorial, political, and philosophical independence of the United States. An American prime meridian would, he wrote in 1809, "extricate ourselves from a sort of degrading and unnecessary dependence on a foreign nation" and, "as we have long since extricated ourselves from the shackles of colonial subjection, in other respects, there is no good reason ..., why a remaining incumbrance unworthy [of] the freedom and sovereignty of the American people and their Government should not at some period or other [also] be removed." Congress concurred with Lambert that prime meridians were indeed symbols of legitimization and independence to be jealously maintained by each state. (And in an example of the careless arrogance and aggrandizement which characterized the territorial and political dealings of the early Republic, the committee suddenly expanded the Washington meridian's potential from serving just the United States to

serving the entire Western Hemisphere.)

In July 1812, then Secretary of State Monroe asserted that "the establishment of a first meridian for [the countries of Europe] has become, by the usage of nations, an appendage, if not an attribute of sovereignty. The United States have considered the regulation of their coin, and of their weights and measures, [as] attributes of sovereignty. The first has been regulated by law, and the second has occasionally engaged their attention. The establishment of a first meridian appears, in a like view, to be not less deserving of it, at least until, by common consent, some particular meridian should be made a standard ... Mr. Lambert, in bestowing much attention on the subject ... and in submitting it to the consideration of Congress, has given a proof of his patriotism." Outside Congress, the Philadelphia cartographer Henry Tanner stated in 1829 that of course he would have used a "universal" meridian for his map of the United States, had not "national feeling, which is inherent in every independent community" prevented the widespread adoption of such a standard; Tanner accordingly "felt it incumbent upon" himself to adopt Lambert's Washington meridian as "the one best suited to an American map, intended for the use of Americans."

The Washington Meridian is therefore part of the process whereby the citizens of the early Republic defined their country as a homogenous and unified state. They paid homage to the ideal inherited from the Enlightenment that there should be a single, universal meridian for all mapping purposes, but they rejected that ideal for nationalist fervor and pragmatic politics. The early United States was really a disparate political entity, a loose collection of former colonies which had still to forge close cultural interconnections. The Republic's citizens found the solution to this cultural diversity by symbolizing the Revolution as the defining experience of America, to stress their separation from Britain and the rest of the old world. What better way to symbolize the new unified country than in a map? And what better way to give that map itself an Americanness than to use an American prime meridian and so focus space on the new democratic omphalos, the Capitol in Washington? The Washington meridian transformed maps of America into American maps, into potent graphic representations of cultural as well as political sovereignty.

This is not quite the end of the story. Lambert's

initial proposals had stimulated some discussion as early as 1813 over the foundation of a federal observatory to give a Washington meridian substance as an observed meridian rather than as a cartographic convention. A national observatory was not established until 1842 and even then it was initially disguised as the Naval chart depot in order to get funds through Congress. In 1850, Congress finally acquiesced and directed that the Naval Observatory -- $77^{\circ}03'06.119''W$ -- be the official prime meridian for the U.S. (except for nautical purposes, for which Greenwich reigned supreme). Ironically, it was the U.S. which called the international meeting of 1884 which defined the Greenwich meridian as the zero meridian for the purposes of time keeping (a need created by the spread of the telegraph) and thus for the determination of longitude. Nationalist doctrines were not assuaged: the French did not discard the Paris meridian until 1911; and although the U.S. readily adopted the international standard, Congress did not repeal the 1850 act until August 1912, by which time many state and territorial boundaries had been defined with respect to an American meridian. Meanwhile Lambert's meridian has been forgotten while the local meridian defined for Jefferson -- that icon of American ideals and nationality -- has been remembered with several official markers and promoted in status.

Finally the prognosis of the Enlightenment philosophers, that human progress could only be effected through the establishment of international standards, has been turned on its head: international standards have been forced upon recalcitrant nations by the force of technological progress. The British -- who are of course utterly disinterested -- are left to gloat.

References

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"Thomas Jefferson to Andrew Ellicott, 2 Feb 1791." *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* 2:170.

William Lambert, *Calculations for Ascertaining the Latitude ... and the Longitude ... of the Capitol, ... Washington* Washington: A. & G. Way, 1805.

Lambert's papers are mostly in the two Miscellaneous volumes of the American State Papers (1832-34); they are reprinted in Lambert's final report: "The Longitude of the Capitol," 8 Nov 1821, §508, 2: 753-96. See also, *Statutes at Large of the*

United States of America, 1789-1873 3 (3 Mar 1821): 648; *idem*, 3 (30 Apr 1822): 673.

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Matthew H. Edney
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Department of Geography, Binghamton University



Detail from Nicolas de Fer, "Le Cours du Missisipi, ou de St. Louis" (Paris, 1718). The Hermon Dunlap Smith Collection, the Newberry Library.

Smith Center Announcements

The 11th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography: *Cartographic Encounters: Studies in Native American Mapping*

Cartographic Encounters: Studies in Native American Mapping, the Eleventh Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures, in the History of Cartography, will be held on Friday and Saturday, 25 and 26 June 1993, immediately following the Fifteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography. The series has been organized with the assistance of the principal speaker, Professor Malcolm Lewis (University of Sheffield, England). Professor Lewis will give the first lecture, entitled *North American*

and Inuit Maps: A Retrospective Review of Sources, Contexts and Interpretations, at 8:00 on Friday evening, followed by a reception in the lobby of the Newberry Library. Dr. Elizabeth Boone (Dumbarton Oaks) will lead off Saturday's events at 9:00 a.m. with her lecture, *Mapping in Mesoamerica*. She will be followed at 10:30 a.m. by Professor Peter Nabokov (University of Wisconsin-Madison), who will discuss *The Role of Mapping within Native Societies*, and at 1:30 by Dr. Patricia Galloway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), who will speak on *Indian Maps and European Cartographers*. Professor Lewis will close out the program at 3:00 Saturday afternoon with a summary and lecture entitled *North American and Inuit Interpretations and Future Contexts*. During the lec-



tures, participants will be able to view an exhibit of North American and Inuit maps, mostly in facsimile, organized by Mark Warhus, who was curator and organizer of the highly successful travelling exhibition, *Maps and the Columbian Encounter*. We believe that this series on indigenous mapping, which has also received guidance from Dr. Fred Hoxie, Director of the library's D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, will be very timely and will break new ground in a very promising new area. As usual, we hope eventually to publish the lectures, no doubt using as well much of the material assembled by Mark Warhus.

New Publications

The Smith Center is pleased to announce the publication of *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps: The Cartographers of Abraham Ortelius, 1570*, by Robert Karrow, the Newberry Library's curator of maps. The list of 86 cartographers and their maps which Ortelius appended to his world atlas in 1570 is the first printed catalog of maps, and a crucial source of information about the first century of modern cartographic history. This is the first attempt in English at a collective bio-bibliography of this important and influential group of cartographers.

Based on Leo Bagrow's German-language study of 1928-30, *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps* presents biographical essays on eighty-eight cartographers from Algoet to Zündt and includes such giants of cartography and geography as Gerard Mercator, Abraham Ortelius, Sebastian Münster, Peter and Philipp Apian, Oronce Fine, and Sebastian Cabot. Interspersed in the biographies are bibliographical descriptions of more than two thousand maps and several hundred books, pamphlets, and broadsides, including works in other scientific disciplines like astronomy, instruments, medicine, mathematics, and fortification; pseudo-scientific works on astrology and prognostication, including almanacs; works on lettering, perspective, and the graphic and visual arts; and works of history, biography, and travel. There is a very full bibliography and a comprehensive index.

Published jointly by the Library and Speculum Orbis Press, the volume is available for \$110 from the Newberry Library Bookshop or from the press at 1050 Gage Street, Winnetka, Illinois 60093.

The Nebenzahl Prize was won in 1991 by Roger Kain, of the University of Exeter, and Elizabeth Baigent, of Oxford University. Their book, *Cadastral Maps in the Service of the State: A History of Property Mapping in Europe and Her Colonies* (hbk., 416pp.; \$49.95 from the University of Chicago Press), is the first comprehensive treatment of that subject. At the time of writing we are awaiting reviews of it; we hope that it will be well received, both for its elegant format and for the novelty of its theme.

In order to encourage research into the history of cartography, the Center established in 1978 the Nebenzahl Prize for a book-length manuscript in the field. Submissions for this award may be sent at any time to the Smith Center. Any manuscript judged worthy of the Prize will be published by the University of Chicago Press, and the Prize carries a monetary award of \$1,500.

- Benedictus Bordoni, *Italie Tabulam; vti habet Leander in sua Italiae descriptio...*
Bernardus Sylvanus, *Cuius Galliam, & Italianam, citat Robertus Cenalis in Gallica sua historia.*
Bonaventura Brochardus, *Palestinam, Parisiis, apud Ponctum le Preux.*
Bonaventura Castilioneus, *Longobardiam; Aucto Ioannes Antonius Castilioneus, in libello
qui de Insibrum antiquis sedibus inscribitur.*
Carolus Heydanus, *Germaniae Typum; Antwerpiae apud Hieronymum Cock.*
Carolus Clusius A. Hispaniam; antiquis ac recentibus locorum in ea nominibus inscriptam;
quam nos propediem edituri sumus.
Caspar Vopellius Medebach, *Descriptionem Orbis terrarum; Item Europe totius; ac Rhine
traelium; omnia Coloniae.*
Caspar Bruschius Egranus, *Montis Piniferi (quam Fiechtelberg vulgo nuncupam) Tabu-
lam; Vlma apud Sebstanum Francum.*
Christianus Schrot Sonsbekensis, *Gelriam cum Clivia, vicinasque Regiones, Antwerpiae a-
pud Bernardum Puteanum; Eandem tabulam idem recognovit, edique curavit per Hieronymum
Cock, Antwerpiae; Descripsit quoque vniuersam Germaniam, quam idem Cock prelo excudit.*
Christophorus Zellius, *Europae Typum; Nurenberge.*
Christophorus Pyramius, *Germaniae Tabulam; Bruxellis Brabantie.*
Cornelius Antonij, *Regionum Orientalium Tabulam (vti titulus habet) Continet autem Danis
Regnum, & circumiacentes Regiones, Excusa Amstelodami. Idem descripsit Europam, editam Fran-
cosiuri ad Manum.*
Diegus Gutierus, *American; Antwerpiae apud Hieronymum Cock.*
Dominicus Machaneus, *Benaci lacus Corographiam; à Leandro Alberto citatam legimus.*
Erhardus Reych Tyrolensis, *Palatinatus Bavariae tractum; Nurenberge. 1540.*
Ferdinandus à Lannoy, *Burgundie Comitatus Tabulam; apud Hieronymum Cock, Ant-
werpiae. Sed nondum edita est.*
Fernandus Aluares Zeccus, *Lusitaniam; Rome, apud Michaëlem Tranezzinum. 1560.*
Franciscus Monachi Mechliniensis, *Regiones Septentrionales; Antwerpiae, apud Syl-
vestrum à Parisiis.*
Gabriel Symoneus, *Almania tabulam; in libello inscripto Dialogus Pius & Speculatorius,
Lugduni.*
Gemma Frisius, *Vniuersi Orbis Tabulam; Antwerpiae.*
Gerardus Mercator Rupelmundanus, *Palestinae, sive Terra Sanctæ; Item Flandrie,
Louanijs. Postea Europa; Deinde Orbis Vniuersi ad usum navigantium accommodati Tabulam,
Duisburgi adidit. Excudit quoque Britannicae Insule Tabulam, ab alio quopiam descriptam.*
Godefridus Mascopius Embricensis, *Diccasit Monasteriensis & Osnaburgensis Typum;
Embricæ edidit per Remigium Hogenbergum. 1558.*
Gregorius Amateus, *Fori Iulij Tabulam descriptit; quam ab Auctore se habuisse, inquit Leon-
der in sua Italia...*
Henricus Zellius, *Europam; Nurenberga.*
Hieronymus Chiauez, *Americanam descriptit, que nondum in lucem prodit.*
Hieronymus Bellarmatus, *Thusciam; Rome.*
Humfredus Lhuyd Denbygiensis, *Anglia Regni Tabulam; Item Cambriae Corographiam*

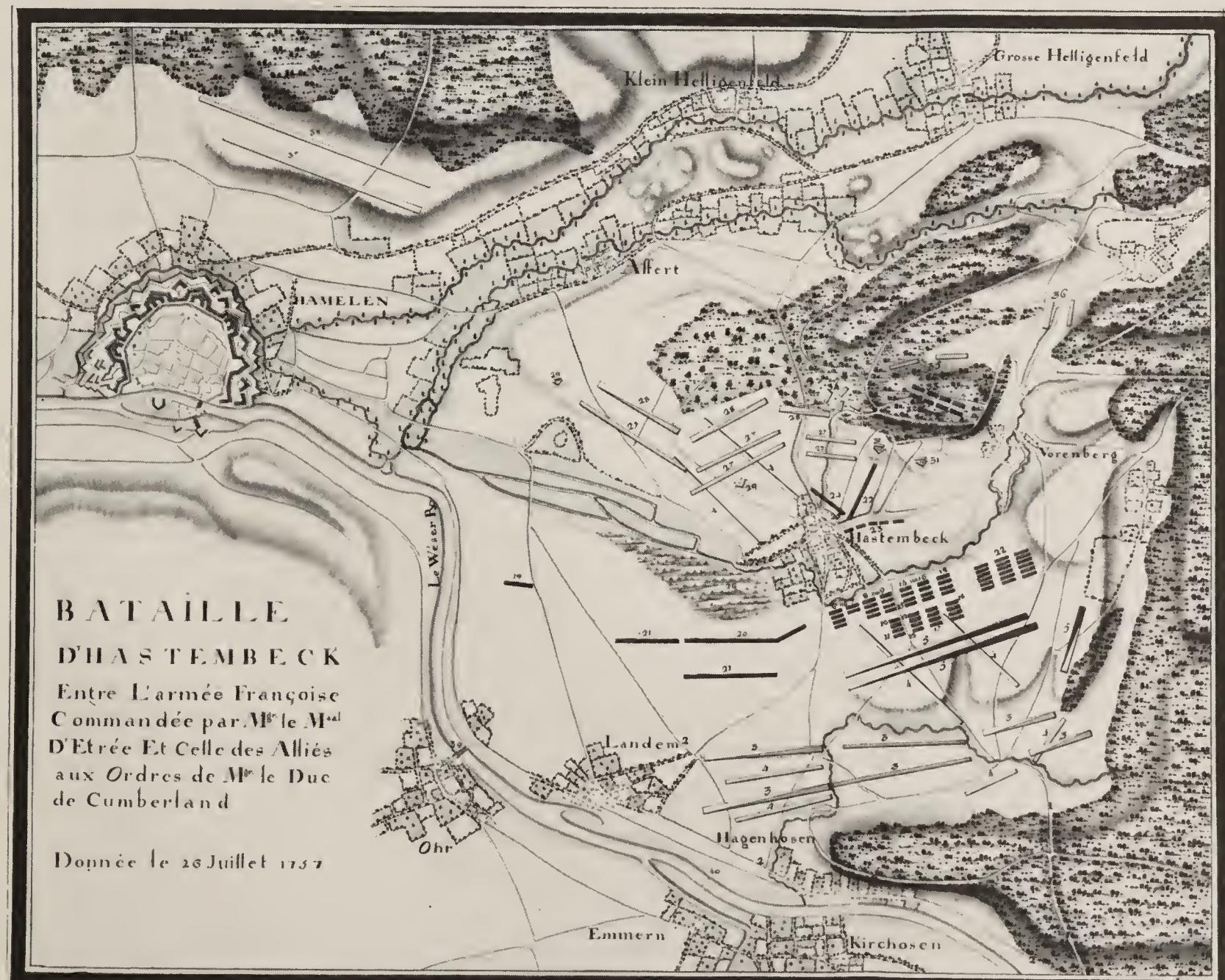
The Smith Center has just made available an illustrated list of its publications. For copies of this booklet describing our occasional publications, slide sets, exhibition catalogues, posters, and miscellaneous publications please write Tom Willcockson at the Center.

Two by Two

For the past few months, many members of the Library staff have been working on the exhibit to accompany the 15th International Conference on the History of Cartography. The material for *Two by Two: Twenty-Pairs of Maps from the Newberry Library Illustrating Five Hundred Years of Cartographic History* was chosen by James Akerman, Robert Karrow, and David Buisseret, and as they explain in their catalogue, they hoped not only to assemble many carto-

graphic "treasures," but also to commentate them "two by two"--in such a way as to bring out various mapping constants over time and space. The catalogue of the same name (48p.; ISBN 0-911028-52-8, \$12), has greatly benefitted from the photographic work of Ken Cain, and we relied on the skills of the Library's conservation staff, directed by Joan ten Hoor, in physically mounting the exhibit. The layout and design of both the catalogue and the exhibit itself has been the result of the talent and hard work of Tom Willcockson. We have in addition received special support for this venture from Roger Baskes, Gerald Fitzgerald, Arthur Holzheimer, and the Chicago Map Society.

Anon., "Bataille d'Hastembeck..." from the exhibition *Two by Two*. General Collection, the Newberry Library.



Current Staff Projects

Jim Akerman and David Buisseret are working on their monograph, tentatively entitled *Christophe Tassin and the Mapping of France*. By analyzing Tassin's cartographic output, they hope to show that he made contributions to French mapping far beyond those normally attributed to him. In particular, they hope to bring out his originality both as a cartographer of large-scale maps, and as an atlas compiler.

The Chicagoland Atlas Project is still under way. Gerald Danzer, Tina Reithmaier and David Buisseret are writing commentaries on the roughly 240 maps that set out the spatial development of the Chicago area from the 1820s to the present day, and Tom Willcockson is working on the accompanying explanatory maps. They hope that their work will be finished by the fall of 1995, and mean before long to offer a specimen of it as a special number of Mapline.

The Ninth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, *Rural Images: The Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds*, which were held in 1988, have now entered definitive written form, and are being prepared for submission to the University of Chicago Press by David Buisseret. The Tenth Nebenzahl Lectures (1991), *Profiling the City: Six Studies in Urban Cartography*, are also well advanced in the editorial process.

David Buisseret has been working at intervals on a facsimile atlas of Spanish mapping in the New World. He is collaborating in this venture with Dr. Joseph Sanchez, of the National Park Service, who directs the Spanish Colonial Research Center at the Zimmerman Library of the University of New Mexico, in Albuquerque.

Jim Akerman spent March in Britain researching the history of British automobile road maps to ca.1945. The project is an outgrowth of his recent work on American road maps. Jim spent two weeks in London, working with the holdings of the British Library, the Royal Geographical Society, and a major private collection before journeying north to Edinburgh, where he surveyed the impressive archives of John Bartholomew & Son, now mostly in the care of the National Library of Scotland. Jim is preparing an article based on this research, which will compare and contrast the stylistic and functional qualities of early British and American road maps for cyclists and motorists.

Chicago Maps at the Newberry

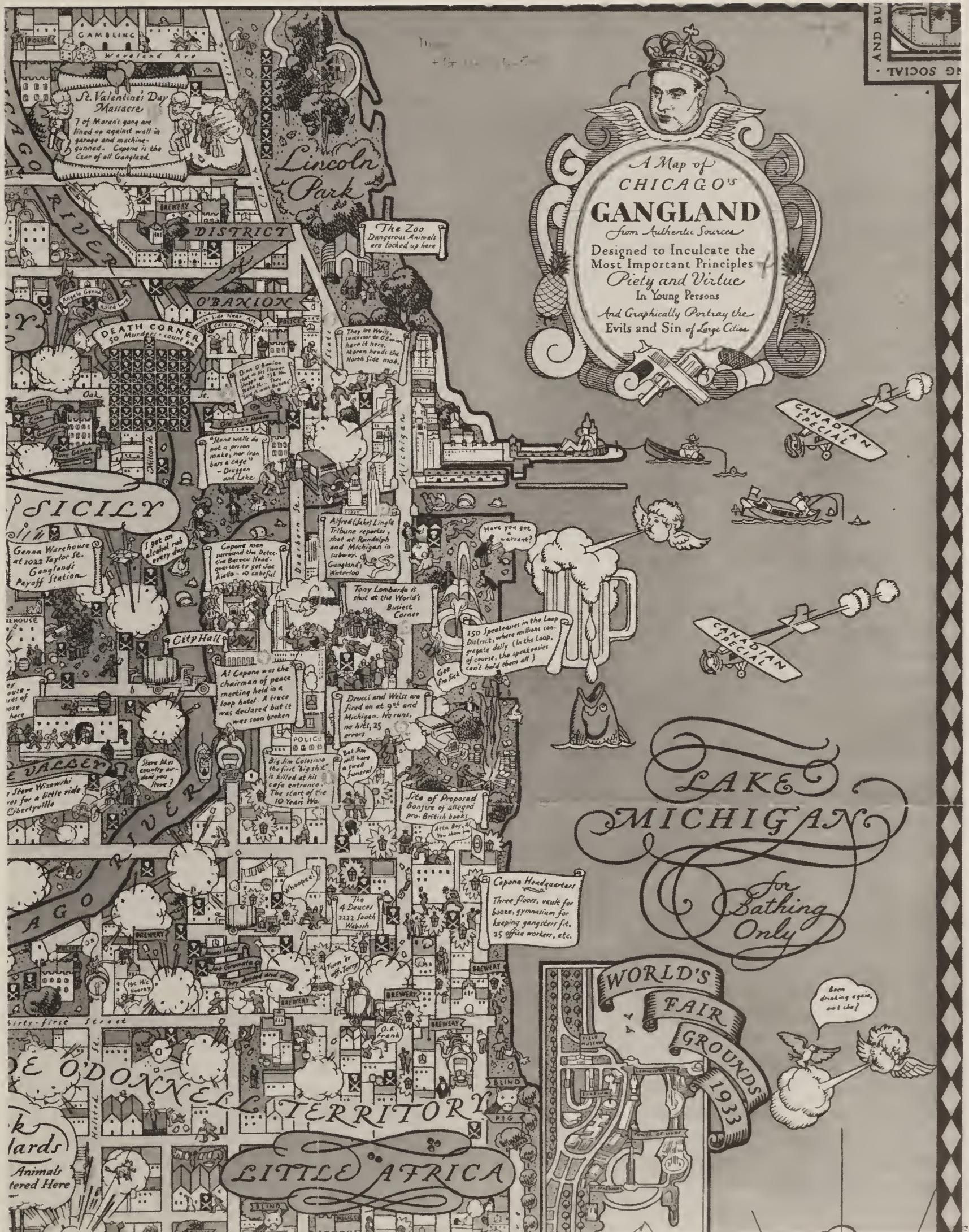
The Newberry's strong but scattered collection of nineteenth-century maps of Chicago is currently being indexed using Pro-Cite bibliographic software, with the intention of reproducing the library's holdings in microform with an accompanying author, title and subject index. So far, approximately 200 maps have been identified from diverse sources, including early city guides, municipal documents, atlas sheets, and manuscripts. Among numerous street maps are more unusual works. Examples include a manuscript survey showing Indian lands ceded to the U.S. by the 1816 Treaty of St. Louis, James Palmatary's 1857 city view, an 1861 "landownership" map of Graceland Cemetery, a plat of the Ogden residence from 1881 (current site of the Newberry and the only house in the neighborhood to survive the Great Fire), and the 1895 Hull House maps showing ethnic distribution in the Near West Side. Citations for unusual and hard to find items would be warmly welcomed by the library's map reading room staff. (Contributed by Patrick Morris, Map Cataloguing Assistant)

Smith Center Fellows

This has been, without a doubt, the busiest season ever for our fellowship program, and we look forward to a full slate of fellows through the end of Summer.

Ananda Abeydeera, an independent scholar from Colombo, Sri Lanka, by way of Paris, has been here since last November working on his comprehensive study of 1500 years of cartography of the Indian Ocean. Ananda has prepared a poster summarizing this work for the upcoming conference.

Ananda was joined in March by Christine Petto and Mercedes Maroto Camino. Ms. Petto is a doctoral candidate in early Modern History at Indiana University (Bloomington). She has been poring over the titles, dedications, and annotations on our French printed maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, looking for clues to the system of cartographic patronage in that time and place. Her research here will contribute to her dissertation, and we look forward to the paper on the subject she will be presenting during the upcoming conference. Ms. Maroto Camino is a native of Spain who comes to us from the English Department at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, where she is a doctoral



candidate. Her project is " `Methinks I see an evil lurk unespied': Visualizing Conquest in [Spenser's] *A View of the Present State of Ireland*." Needless to say she has been looking at early modern maps of Ireland while delving into the library's strong collection of contemporary literature and political and geographical tracts.

Luisa Martín-Merás arrived in early April from the cartographic department of the Museo Naval in Madrid. Her three-month stay at the Newberry forms part of a tour of North American collections which will contribute to an annotated catalogue she is planning of Spanish and Portuguese cartographic holdings on this side of the Atlantic. We hope she will produce for us a very useful temporary listing of our own holdings.

Elizabeth Raymond, an Associate Professor of History at the University of Nevada-Reno, arrived in May. Her research project, "Down to Earth: Sense of Place in the Middle West," is an examination of the ways in which literature, art, and cartography have historically influenced the image and expectations of the tallgrass prairie region of the Central United States. She has chiefly been studying county atlases and the maps in the library's chief collection of Western Americana, the Everett D. Graff Collection.

Vladimiro Valerio arrived for one month's work in early June. A scholar from the Institute of Mathematics at the University of Naples, Dr. Valerio is making a comprehensive study of the projections used in the various manuscripts and printed editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The Newberry's fine collection of printed editions, manuscripts, and facsimiles of that great work is uniquely suited to his project.

Many of this current "crop" of fellows have timed their visit to the Newberry to coincide with the Fifteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography, and some of them, sadly, will leave when it is over. Fortunately, they will be succeeded by Lee Davis, a research anthropologist at the Lowie Museum of the University of California-Berkeley, and Elizabeth Rodini, a doctoral candidate in Art History at the University of Chicago. Dr. Davis begins a long-term fellowship of six months duration in late June. Her study of the indigenous system of cartography in Native California focusses on the political and sacred interpretation of the conceptual World Map shared by

the Hupa, Yurok, and Karuk Indian tribes. She will be presenting a paper on this subject during the History of Cartography conference. Ms. Rodini's short-term fellowship will contribute to her dissertation on "Art as Display: Picturing the Levant in Late Medieval and Renaissance Venice." Much of her research to date has been concerned with the plastic and graphic arts which are the usual subjects of art historians, and we are glad that her one-month visit will integrate the cartography of the period into her study.

Briefly Noted

Conferences and Exhibitions

The Library of Congress recently mounted *Landsat: Monitoring Earth's Environment*, an exhibition of 40 Landsat images, the largest number of remote sensing images ever to be displayed in one place. The exhibition commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the launching of NASA's first remote sensing satellite, later called Landsat 1. The views ranged from Moscow to Brazilian rain forests, to Mount St. Helens over a 15-year period. Many of the images were donated to the library's Geography and Map Division by EOSAT, the private firm that now manages the U.S. Landsat satellites. The curators of the exhibit are James Flatness and Gary Fitzpatrick of the Geography and Map Division. The exhibition opened on 17 December 1992 and closed at the library's James Madison Building on 20 June.

An international symposium on geoscience librarianship entitled *Cultural Heritage Collected in Libraries of Geoscience, Mining and Metallurgy: Past, Present, and Strategy for the Next Millennium* will meet in Freiberg, Germany on 20-23 September 1993. A large program of papers has already been assembled, and additional paper submissions are encouraged in the conference second circular, which is available from either of the conference organizers: Dr. Liedelotte Jontes, Universitätsbibliothek der Montanuniversität Leoben, Franz-Josef-Strasse 18, A-8700 Leoben, Germany (FAX 43 (03842) 46380); or Dr. Peter Schmidt, Universitätsbibliothek der TU Bergakademie Freiberg, Agricolastrasse 10,

Schliessfach 47, D-O-9200 Freiberg (Sachsen), Germany (FAX 49 (03731) 22195 or 49 (03731) 513289).

A major international event for those interested in the history of scientific technology and cartography will take place at Harvard University on 4-6 November 1993. *The Longitude Symposium*, organized by Harvard's Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments in conjunction with the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors, will commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harrison, inventor of the marine chronometer. Harrison's timekeepers, for which he eventually won a £20,000 prize offered by Britain's Parliament in 1713, made possible the first absolute determination of longitude at sea. Thirteen authorities from five countries will lecture on the context, history and impact of Harrison's invention, its predecessor methodologies and instruments. Associated events include an exhibition of clocks, watches, and other instruments, a reception at Harvard's Fogg Art Museum, and a banquet with guest speaker Alistair Cooke. For information write The Longitude Symposium, Harvard University, Science Center B6, Cambridge MA 02138, phone 617/495-2779, FAX 617/495-3344.

A call for papers has been issued for the **Eighth Symposium, International Coronelli Society**, concerned with the history of globes and armillary spheres, to be held in Prague on 1-4 September. The official conference languages are German and English. Papers should be of 20 minutes duration, and slides are welcome. Abstracts of 200 words or less should be sent to the Coronelli Society before 31 January. The papers will be published in full in *Der Globusfreund*. The Society reserves the right to accept or reject paper proposals. For further information write to Internationale Coronelli-Gesellschaft, Dominikanerbastei 2128, A-1010, Vienna, Austria.

6. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium, Berlin 8-10 October 1992

The sixth Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium was sponsored jointly by the Freie Universität Berlin, Fachrichtung Kartographie; the Historische Kommission zu Berlin; and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kartographie, Arbeitskreis

"Geschichte der Kartographie." By now an established event in the international cartographic schedule, the colloquium drew about 90 participants from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, the Netherlands and England.

The conference schedule, organized by Dr. Wolfgang Scharfe of the Freie Universität Berlin, included paper sessions, a poster market, visits to map exhibitions and an excursion to Potsdam. The colloquium opened with a Wednesday evening meeting hosted by Antiquariat Kiepert, whose latest catalogue celebrates the 250th anniversary of the map and travel publisher, Simon Schropp & Co. Another anniversary, the Columbus quincentenary, was acknowledged in Thursday's paper sessions at the Freie Universität Berlin, Institut für Geowissenschaften, which centered on the theme of America. A change of pace was offered in the afternoon by the poster market and by visits to map exhibitions at the Fachrichtung Kartographie, the Geheime Staatsarchiv and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Unter den Linden. Some participants also took the opportunity to view the public exhibition, *Amerika, 1492-1992: Neue Welten, Neue Wirklichkeiten*, on display in the Martin Gropius-Bau, which included some maps. On Friday and on Saturday morning the colloquium continued in the leafy suburbs of the city at Historische Kommission zu Berlin. Paper topics included the mapping of Berlin, map projections, Arabic cartography, maps of eastern European countries, maps in travel guides and almanacs, and historical cartography. As at previous colloquia, lively and constructive discussions following the papers enhanced the value of the presentations. On Saturday afternoon the colloquium ended with an excursion to Schloss Sanssouci and a special display of maps from the Kartensammlung, Brandenburgische Landeshauptarchiv.

It is good news that the colloquium proceedings will be published next year following the example of previous colloquia. The most recently published is, of course, the 5. *Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium Oldenbourg 1990* (Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1991; x, 214pp.; 11 col. + 102 b&w illus.; ISBN 3-496-00318-9, DM 39). In addition, intending participants are already looking forward to the 7. *Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium*, which will take place in Autumn 1994 at the Mercator Universität in Duisburg. (Reported by Karen Cook, The British Library, Map Library)

New Facsimile Series

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has provided funding to create facsimiles of several illuminated Portuguese manuscripts in the Library of The Hispanic Society of America. The first number in the series is *Coastal Charts of the Americas and West Africa from the School of Luís Teixeira*, circa 1585 (atlas K3). This book, reproduced in full color on acid-free loose sheets for convenient display, with a 32-page booklet, and in an acid-free portfolio wrapper, is available from the Hispanic Society, Dept. of Publications for \$35 postpaid (plus NY tax where applicable) for domestic orders and \$45 (surface) for foreign orders.

MMF Publications, in cooperation with the General State Archives of the Netherlands (Algemeen Rijksarchief) in The Hague, has just published the first two parts of *Images of East and West Maps, Plans, Views and Drawings from Dutch Colonial Archives*. Part I: *The Early Period, 1583-1814*, contains more than threee dozen unique or rare atlases of the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries and some 3900 loose maps, plans and drawings from the archives of the Dutch East India Companies and other colonial organizations. Part II: *The Collection of the Ministry of the Colonies, 1813-1950*, contains many thousands of printed and manuscript maps covering most areas of the world from the eighteenth century through the aftermath of the Second World War. Special concentration is on the former Dutch colonies of Indonesia, Surinam, the Antilles and possessions on the Gold Coast of Africa (Ghana), but there is also material on China and Japan and the former British colonies of India, Sri Lanka, South Africa and Guyana. The price of Part I is Dfl. 9900 (Dfl. 125 for the inventory, if ordered separately); Part II costs Dfl. 12,500 (Dfl. 175 for the inventory). For further information write MMF Publications, PO Box 287, 2160 AG Lisse, The Netherlands (phone 31 2521 17250; FAX 31 2521 18658).

Greaves & Thomas, the United Kingdom's sole commercial globemakers, have now re-published four historically significant globes, including the 1492 Behaim globe, the 1790 13" terrestrial globe of Giovanni Maria Cassini, Cassini's 1792 celestial globe, and an 1881 political and physical terrestrial globe by Merzbach & Falk, one of the Netherlands' most prolific globemakers. For details write to Greaves & Thomas, P.O. Box 190, Richmond, Surrey

TW9 4ER.

More Than a Card, Inc., has produced a set of note cards illustrating maps in the Library of Congress showing the impact of Columbus's explorations in the context of world cartography. For information contact Mel Blake, 5010 Baltimore Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20816 (phone 301/320-2661 or 800/783-2919).

The Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, is currently selling six cartographic facsimiles in full color. These are: the Atlas catalan (1375) (80 F), the so-called "Columbus chart" of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean (1488-92) (40 F), the Planisphere (world chart) of Nicolas Caverio (1505) (40 F), the planisphere of Domingos Teixeira (1573) (40 F), a miniature view by Jacques de Vaulx showing the calculation of latitude (1583) (25 F), and the *Carte universelle hydrographique* by Jean Guérard (1634) (25F). For a prospectus or to order, write Service de vente, Bibliothèque Nationale, 2 rue Vivienne, 75084 Paris Cedex 2, France.

Phoenix Maps, 26 Ashington Avenue, Navan Rd., Dublin 7, Ireland, offers a variety of facsimiles of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early twentieth-century maps of Irish counties, towns, and cities, as well as Ordnance Survey sheets. Write or call (01) 383579 for a catalogue.

Fellowships and Awards

The Professional/Scholarly Publishing Division of the Association of American Publishers has presented the R. R. Hawkins Award for 1992 to the University of Chicago Press for *The History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1: *Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies*, edited by the late J.B. Harley and David Woodward. The Hawkins award is given annually for the outstanding professional, reference, or scholarly work of the year. *The History of Cartography* was chosen from among 324 books submitted in 1992. Congratulations to the Press, to David, and to the History of Cartography staff and contributors.

Collection Announcements

The British Library has recently purchased the papers of the seventeenth century economist and virtuoso, Sir William Petty (1623-87), one of its most important historical accessions in recent years. The

papers have been acquired by Private Treaty Sale through Bernard Quaritch Ltd., agents for Lord Shelburne, Petty's descendant. Manufacturer, merchant, physician, inventor, and founding member of the Royal Society, Petty was a key figure in Anglo-Irish relations and a seminal thinker in economics, demography, and statistics. His papers include 103 large scale maps from the "Down Survey" of Ireland (1655-59) which underpinned and detailed the Cromwellian land settlement, recording an administrative geography which remained essentially unchanged until Irish independence in 1921. This was the first survey of any part of the British Isles to be conducted under official auspices. The maps are accompanied by Petty's "History of the Survey of Ireland." Supplementing the "Down Survey" are the 28 surviving manuscript maps which formed the basis for his *Hiberniae Delineatio*, the first printed atlas of Irish provincial and county maps.

The Osher Map Library, the University of Southern Maine has recently acquired one of two known copies of the Blaeu/Jaillot wall map of America, *Nova totius Americae sive Nove Orbis tabula*. Published in Paris in 1669 by Alexis Hubert Jaillot, it is a faithful copy of the 1608 wall map by Willem Jansz. Blaeu, of which no known copy has survived. This rare edition retains the highly decorative character typical of Dutch wall maps.

Tales from the Map Room

A series of six half-hour documentaries directed by Julian Stenhouse is being broadcast at on BBC2 in May and June. Each program in the weekly series takes a theme and explores it through historical and modern examples: maps as lies, maps and territory, maps and warfare, route-finding maps, city maps, and maritime charts. Peter Barber and Tony Campbell, of the British Library Map Library, are advisors to the series. An accompanying book, *Tales from the Map Room: Fact and Fiction about Map and their Makers*, edited by Dr. Barber and Christopher Board, will be published to accompany the series. It is hoped that both the programs and book will be available in North America sometime soon.

Obituaries

We record with regret the passing of two American geographers who made important contributions to the history of cartography. Hildegard Binder Johnson, Professor Emeritus of Geography at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, died on 18 January 1993. Among other contributions, Dr. Johnson wrote two monographs on widely disparate themes that explored the social relations of cartography. Her book *Order Upon the Land: the U.S. Rectangular Land Survey and the Upper Mississippi Country* (Oxford U.P., 1976) has become a classic account of the way this mapping program shaped the American landscape. An earlier work, *Carta Marina: World Geography in Strassburg, 1525* (University of Minnesota Press, 1963) offered a rare and stimulating glimpse into the cartographic world of the sixteenth century, focussing on the maps of Lorenz Fries. Shannon McCune, Professor Emeritus of Geography at the University of Florida, died on 4 January 1993. An expert on Asian, especially Korean, geography, he contributed several articles, conference papers, and an exhibition catalog devoted to the indigenous cartography of Korea.

Eugene D. Derdeyn, artist, cartographer, and founder of Perspecto Map Company of Richmond, Illinois, died on 16 February at the age of 64. Mr. Derdeyn was born in Natchez, Mississippi but had lived in the Chicago area since attending the Academy of Art and the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. He was an animator and film producer for Encyclopedia Britannica Films in Chicago before founding Perspecto in 1967. Though not well known in orthodox cartographic circles, his unusual perspective views, chiefly of college and university campuses, mid-sized cities, and public transportation systems, are used by millions throughout North America. Derdeyn's cartographic signature was his use of perspective, scale variation, and color to produce both aesthetically pleasing and highly functional wayfinding maps. Just last fall he had welcomed a group of Chicago Map Society members to his shop in Richmond. We here at the Newberry feel we have lost the company of a truly engaging and talented man.

Newberry Acquisitions

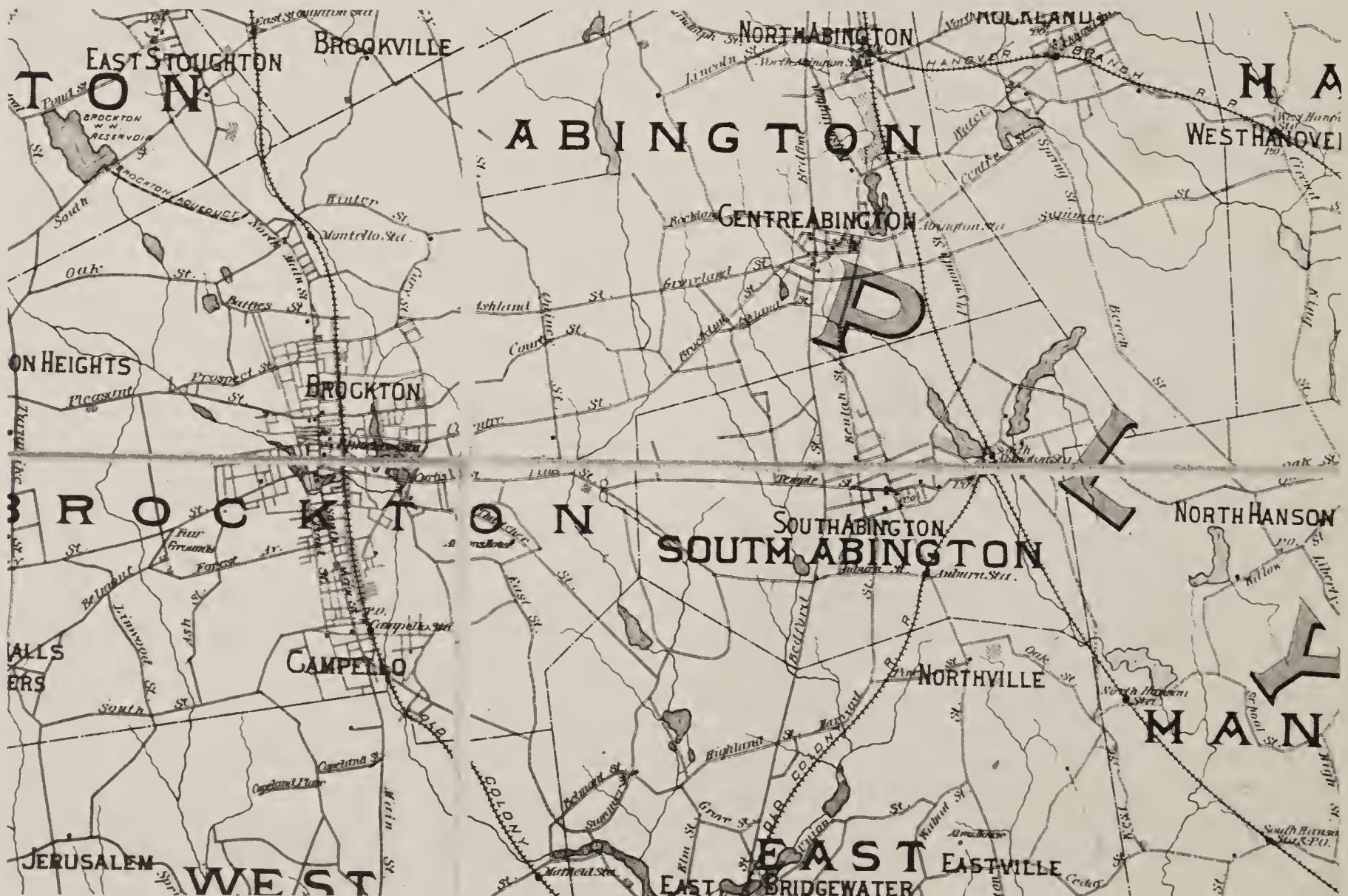
"Driving and Cycling Chart of South Eastern Massachusetts." Philadelphia: Packard Brothers & Co., 1885. [below]

League of American Wheelmen, "Cyclists' Road Map of New York" [on six sheets]. New York: J. B. Beers & Co. for the League of American Wheelmen, 1893. [at right]

The library's acquisition several years ago of the Rand McNally Collection, including that firm's entire output of automobile road maps, has encouraged the purchase of other examples of early highway maps. Though the making and publishing of maps for overland travellers is a centuries-old practice, our collecting places special emphasis on American road maps published since about 1880.

This is a useful starting date for what might be called the "recent" period of road map-making both in America and Europe, for it marks the onset of the bicycle craze which drew millions of urban dwellers out into the open country roads and helped renew interest in the improvement of rural roads and highways. For a brief period in the United States, to about 1905, perhaps several hundred different maps were published, mostly by commercial firms, for bicyclists. The first American automobilists used these maps as well, and for a time maps were made with both markets in mind. But just as automobiles began to crowd bicycles off the roads and out of American hearts, so too did the automobile road map supersede the bicycle road map.

As these two examples show, bicycle road maps utilized larger scales than our modern road maps





and covered relatively small districts, since cyclists could not be expected to travel more than one or two dozen miles on any daily excursion. A development in style and content can also be detected. The earlier of the two maps, of southeastern Massachusetts is among the earliest maps advertised for cyclists' use we have seen -- though drivers of horse drawn vehicles are also specifically targeted. The roads are rather extensively marked, and many more are named than one would find on comparable maps, but aside from a distance chart and a brief marginal note on road quality the map adds little that could not be gleaned from contemporary city or county landownership and reference maps. Moreover, the map is very large and mounted on bulky cloth; its portability, and therefore its utility on the road, is questionable. In contrast, the map of New York, "compiled by the road book committee on the N.Y. Div. L.A.W. [League of American Wheelmen]" and "issued free to members of the division" was specifically designed for and by bicycle enthusiasts. Though covering the entire state of New York on the large scale of five inches to the mile, it has been printed on lightweight sheets that

may be folded to fit in an accompanying pocket-sized canvas pouch. A dull black base map of roads, hydrography, railroads, and civil divisions has been overprinted in red with the League's recommended roads and symbols relating road surface conditions and grades. The League of American Wheelmen was established in the early 1880s by several local bicycle clubs with the aim of promoting bicycle use and protecting the rights of cyclists. It was an important early player in the "good roads movement" in the United States, but, as we see here, was also an important innovator in road map publication.

The "Driving and Cycling Chart of South Eastern Massachusetts" was purchased from the Andrew McNally Map Fund. The "Cyclists' Road Map of New York" was purchased from the Arthur Holzheimer Map Fund.

Recent Publications

(Compiled by Eric W. Wolf, with additions by the editor.)

1492 et l'Europe. *Revue de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, No. 45 [Automne 1992]. Includes articles of cartographic interest by Germaine Aujac, Danielle Lecoq, Monique Pelletier, Christian Jacob, and Claude Boudreau. 94 F from Service de vente, Bibliothèque Nationale, 2 rue Vivienne, 75084 Paris Cedex 02, France.

The A to Z of Restoration London (The City of London, 1676). Lympne Castle, Kent: Harry Margary in Association with Guildhall Library, London, 1992. Facsimile of "A Large and Accurate Map of the City of London," by John Ogilby and William Morgan, 1676. Xii, 93p., incl. introductory notes by Ralph Hyde, 40 mapsheets, and place name index by John Fisher and Roger Cline; hbk. ISBN 0-903541-46-7.

Abate, Frank, ed. *American Places Dictionary: A Guide to 45,000 Populated Places, Natural Features, and Other Places in the United States*. 5 vols. Detroit: Omnographics, 1992. about 3,500p.; hbk. set ISBN 1-55888-747-4, \$350 (individual vols., \$85) from Omnographics, Inc., Penobscot Building, Detroit, MI 48226.

Abler, Ronald F., Melvin G. Marcus, and Judy M. Olson, eds. *Geography's New World: Pervasive Themes in Contemporary American Geography*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1992. Incl. several chapters on cartography. 412p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-8135-1829-6, \$50; pbk. ISBN 0-8135-1830-X, \$17.95 from Rutgers University Press, 109 Church Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901.

Allen, Phillip. *Atlas of Atlases: The Mapmaker's Vision of the World*. New York: Harry Abrams, 1992. 160p., 300 col. illus. of maps from atlases in the Cadbury Collection, Birmingham Central Reference Library; ISBN 0-8109-3918-5, \$49.50.

Andrews, Alan E. J. *Major Mitchell's Map, 1834: The Saga of the Survey of the Nineteen Counties*. Hobart, Australia: Blubber Head Press, 1992. A\$75.

Arbelot, Guy. *Autour des routes de poste*. Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale/Musée de la Poste, 1992. 181p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 2-7177-1847-8, pbk. 2-905412-11-9, from Librairie Colbert, Bibliothèque Nationale, 2, rue Vivienne, 75002 Paris, France, or Boutique correspondance, Musée de la Poste, 34, boulevard de Vaugirard, 75015 Paris.

Baynton-Williams, Ashley. *Town and City Maps of the British Isles, 1800-1855*. London: Studio Editons.

Beers, Daniel G. *Atlas of the State of Delaware, from Actual Survey by an under the Direction of D. G. Beers*. Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868; repr. Georgetwon: Sussex Prints, 1990. \$49.95.

Bendall, Alison S. *Maps, Land and Society: A History, with a Carto-Bibliography, of Cambridgeshire Estate Maps, 1600-1836*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. ca.432p.; hbk. ISBN 0-521-41055-X, \$150 from Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211.

Bottoms, Daryl, compiler. *World War II Records in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives*. Washinton: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992. Reference Information Paper 79.

[British Museum.] *Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum (Natural History)*. New York: Maurizio Martino, 1992. 8 vol. in 4. Repr., limited ed. of 450, of the edition published in London, British Museum, 1903-40. \$250.

Broc, Numa, and Gérard Siary. *Dictionnaire illustré des explorateurs français du XIXe siècle, vol. 2, Asie*. Paris: Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques, 1992. 452p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 2-7355-0233-3.

Carey & Lea. "Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Michigan Territory" (Philadelphia, 1832). Facsimile, 17.5x22 in. \$20 unframed, \$100 framed (incl. postage/handling) from K. A. Sheets Rare Books, P.O. Box 7024, Ann Arbor, MI 48107.

La Carta Perduta: Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli e la cartografia delle grandi scoperte [The Lost Map: Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli and the Cartography of the Great Discoveries]. Florence: Opus Libri, 1992. 117p., b&w and col. illus.; Lit. 70,000 from Opus Libri, Via della Torretta, 16-50137 Florence, Italy.

La Imagen del Mundo: 500 años de Cartografía. Madrid: Fundación Santillana; Biblioteca Nacional, 1992. Exhibit catalogue; 207p., illus., many col. pl.; ISBN 84-88-295-04-9.

Cartwright, Margaret, comp. *Maps of the South Western Cape of Good Hope: A Bibliography*. Cape Town: South African Library, 1992. R40.

Champlain, Samuel de. "Carte de la Nouvelle France" (Paris, 1832). Facsimile, 25x38.7 in. Can.\$33.95 from Les Productions Tessima Ltée, 3500 Avenues Barrès, Québec, Canada G2E 2K7.

The Circumnavigation of Quadra and Vancouver's Island, 1790-1792: A Portfolio of Charts to Commemorate the Bicentennial. Vancouver: Map Society of British Columbia, 1992. 3 charts in facsimile, accomp. by booklet, 8p., from Map Society of British Columbia, P.O. Box 301, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2M7 Canada.

Clark, Suzanne M., Mary Lynette Larsgaard, and Cynthia M. Teague. *Cartographic Citations: A Style Guide*. Chicago: Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Association, 1992. \$10.

Conzen, Michael P., Thomas A. Rumney, and Graeme Wynn. *A Scholar's Guide to Geographical Writing on the American and Canadian Past*. University of Chicago Geography Research Paper No. 235. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1993. 741p.; pbk. ISBN 0-226-11569-0, \$29.95 from The University of Chicago Press, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637.

Corcoran, Irma. *Thomas Holme, 1624-1695: Surveyor General of Pennsylvania*. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 200. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1992. 317p., illus., maps; hbk. 0-87169-200-7, \$40 from American Philosophical Society, P.O. Box 40098, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

David, Andrew, ed. *The Charts and Coastal Views of Captain Cook's Voyages*, vol. 2, *The Voyage of the Resolution and Adventure, 1772-1775*. London: The Hakluyt Society, 1992 (Extra Series, vol. 44). £125.

Donkersloot-de Vrij, Marijke. *Drie Generaties Blaeu: Amsterdamse cartografie en boekdrukken in de zeventiende eeuw [Three Generations of Blaeus: Amsterdam Cartography and Book Printing in the Seventeenth Century]*. Zutphen: Walburg Pers for Rijksmuseum "Nederlands Scheepvaartsmuseum," 1992. 83p., illus.; pbk. ISBN 906011-817-0, from Walburg Pers, 7200 AE Postbus 222, the Netherlands.

Dreyer-Eimbcke, Oswald. *Kolumbus, Entdeckungen und Irrtümer in der Deutschen Kartographie [Columbus, Discoveries, and Errors in German Cartography]*. Frankfurt: Umschau Verlag, 1991.

DM49.80.

Ehrenberg, Ralph E., et al. *The United States Board on geographic Names: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow -- Proceedings of a Centennial Symposium, September 6-7, 1990*. Special issue of *Meridian* (No. 8, 1992).

Elkhadem, Hossam, Jean-Paul Heerbrant, Liliane Wellens-de Donder, and Roger Calcoen. *Cartes des Ameriques dans les collections de la Bibliothèque Royale Albert Ier*. Brussels: Bibliothèque Royale Albert Ier., 1992. Exhibit catalogue, 169p., illus.; pbk., ISBN 2-87093-071-2, from Bibliothèque Royale Albert Ier., Boulevard de l'Empereur 4, 1000 Bruxelles, Belgium.

Fer, Nicolas de. "Souveraineté de Neuchatel et de Villangin" (Paris, 1699). Limited facsimile edition of 300 copies. 22.8x33.8cm.; SFr. 65 from Monsieur Fritz Grether, Sombacour 15, 2013 Colombier SWITZERLAND.

Flint, Valerie I. J. *The Imaginative Landscape of Christopher Columbus*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1992. 233p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-691-05681-1. \$24.95.

Goedings, Truuusje. *A Composite Atlas Colored by Dirk Jansz. van Santen*. Geldrop: Paulus Swaen, 1992. Dfl.15.

Die Grenzatlas der Alten Kandschaft der Fürstabe St. Gallen von ca. 1730. Stuftsarchiv St. Gallen, Band 1204. Langnau am Albis, Switzerland: B. Hürlimann, 1992. Facsimile of manuscript boundary atlas of the Abbey of St. Gall; 61 sheets plus documentary booklet; limited ed. of 600. SFr.1280 from B. Hürlimann, 8135 Langnau am Albis, Berghalde 27, Switzerland.

Hadjapaschalis, Andreas, and Maria Iacovou, eds. *The Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation Collections, vol. 1, Maps and Atlases*. Nicosia: Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation, 1989.

Haiman, Mordecai. *Map of Mizpe Roaman Southwest*. Jerusalem: Archaeological Survey of Israel, 1991. Text in English and Hebrew. DM73 from Otto Harassowitz, Wiesbaden.

Hellyer, Roger. *The "Ten-mile" Maps of the Ordnance Survey*. Charles Close Society. 212p.; ISBN 0-9516085-2-5, £17.95, from Dave Watt, Flat 9, 33 Cotswold Way, Worcester Park, Surrey, KT4 8LN.

Howse, Derek, and Norman J. W. Thrower. *A Buccaneer's Atlas: Basil Ringrose's South Sea Waggoner, a Sea Atlas and Sailing Directions of the Pacific Coast of America, 1682*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992. 314p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-520-05410-5, \$75.

Hrenkó, Pál, and Arpad Papp-Váry. *Magyarország Régi Térképeken [Hungary on Old Maps]*. Budapest: Gondolat, 1990.

Jacob, Christian. *L'empire des cartes: Approche théorétique de la cartographie à travers l'histoire*. Paris: Albin Michel, 1992. 537p., 45 pl.; pbk. ISBN 2-226-06083-9, 250F from Éditions Albin Michel, 22, rue Huyghens, 75014 Paris, France.

James, Nigel N., *A List of Ordnance Survey District Special and Tourist Maps 1861-1939*. Bodleian Library Map Room Maplist No. 1 [a list of the Map Room's holdings]. Oxford, 1993. Available on request from the Map Room, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG, England.

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Calendar

10 July 1993, 11:00 a.m.

New York Map Society meeting, American Museum of Natural History, New York, Room 319: Lt. Col. Scott Loomer (West Point Academy), "Portolan Charts."

10-13 September 1993

The 12th International Symposium of the International Map Collectors Society convenes in Mainz and Bonn, Germany.

15-18 September 1993

The International Map Dealers Association 13th Annual Conference and Trade Show convenes at the San Diego Marriott Hotel. Write Nancy Edwards, Office Manager, International Map Dealers Association, PO Box 1789, Kankakee, IL 60901, phone 815/939-4627, FAX 815/933-8320.

4-6 November 1993

The Longitude Symposium, a conference on the early history of finding longitude at sea will be held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (see *Briefly Noted*). For information write Longitude Symposium, Harvard University, Science Center B6, Cambridge, MA 02138 or FAX 617/495-3344.

1-4 September 1994

Eighth Symposium, International Coronelli Society, concerned with the history of globes and armillary spheres, will be held in Prague. See *Briefly Noted*.

Map Talk

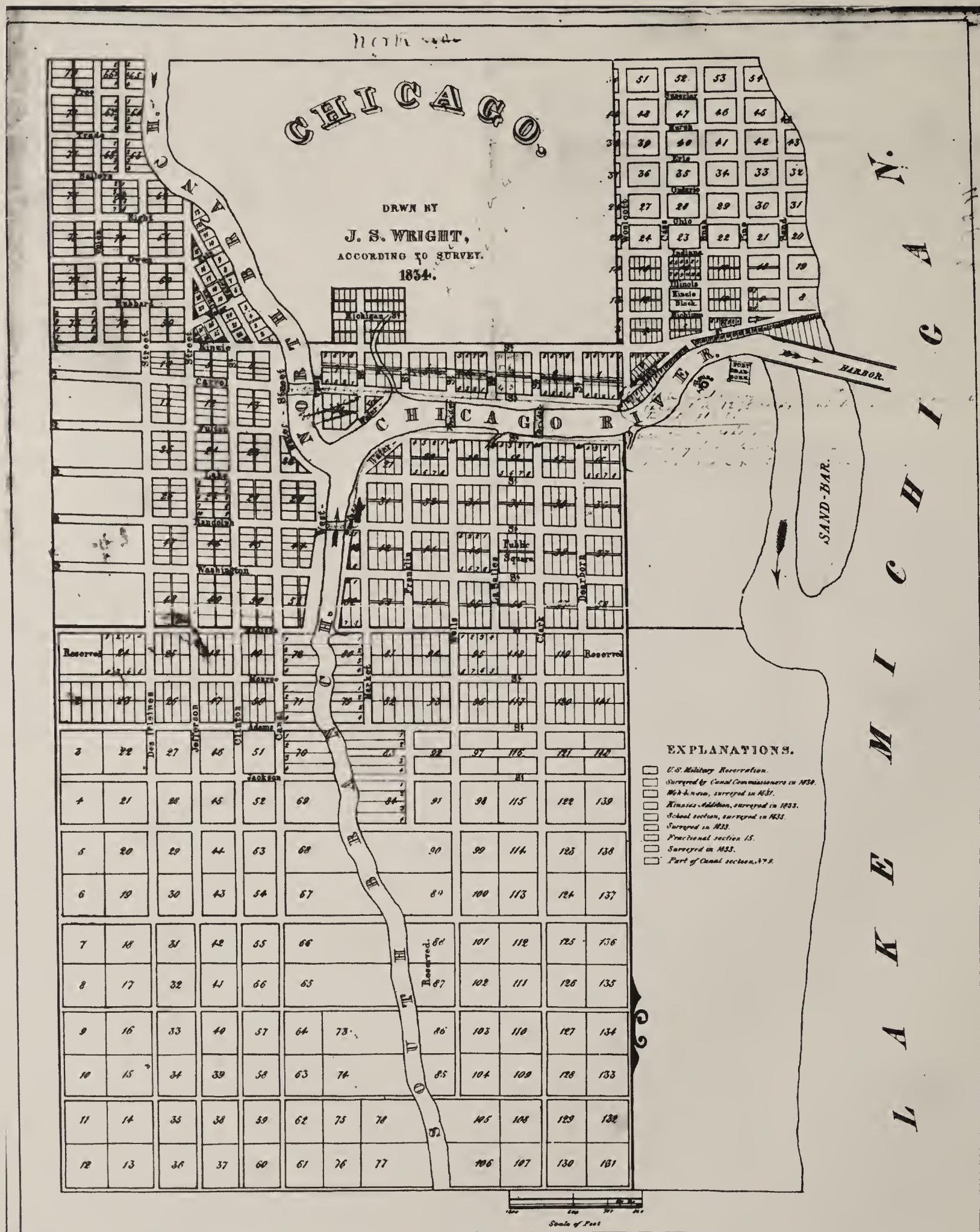
The greatness of an estate in bulk and territory doth fall under measure, and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. The population may appear by musters, and the number and greatness of cities and towns, by cards [charts] and maps....

Francis Bacon, from "Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates," in *Essays* (Penguin, 1985), p. 148.

(contributed by David Hopper)

Christopher Saxton, "Northampton...," from his county atlas (London, 1579). General collection, the Newberry Library.





J.S. Wright, "Chicago" [The first printed map of Chicago] (New York, 1834). Everett D. Graff Collection, the Newberry Library.